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[New-England Restraining Bill.]

A BILL, intituled, An Act to restrain the Trade and Commerce of the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, and New-Hampshire, and Colonies of Connecticut, and Rhode-Island, and Providence Plantation, in North-America, to Great-Britain, Ireland, and the British Islands in the West Indies, and to prohibit such Provinces and Colonies from carrying on any Fishery on the Banks of Newfoundland, or other Places therein mentioned, under certain Conditions and Limitations.

WHEREAS by an Act, made in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, intituled, *An Act for the encouraging and increasing of Shipping and Navigation*, and by several subsequent Acts of Parliament, which are now in Force, it is, amongst other Things, enacted, That for every Ship or Vessel which shall load any Commodities in those Acts particularly enumerated, at any *British* Plantation, being the Growth, Product, or Manufacture thereof, Bonds shall be given, with One Surety, to the Value of One Thousand Pounds, if the Ship be of less Burthen than One Hundred Tons, and of the Sum of Two Pounds, if the Ship be of greater Burthen, that the same Commodities shall be brought by such Ship or Vessel to some other *British* Plantation, or to some Port in *Great-Britain*:

And whereas, by several other Acts of Parliament which are now in Force, no Commodities of the Growth, Product, or Manufacture of *Europe*, (except Salt for the Fisheries, Wines of the *Madeiras*, and *Azores* and *Western* Islands, and Victual and Linen Cloth from *Ireland*, under the Restrictions in such Acts particularly mentioned,) can be imported into any Plantation, Colony, Territory, or Place, belonging to His Majesty in *Asia*, *Africa*, or *America*, but what shall be *bona fide*, and without Fraud, laden, and shipped in *Great-Britain*, and carried directly from thence:

And whereas, during the Continuance of the Combinations and Disorders which at this Time prevail within the Provinces of *Massachusetts-Bay* and *New-Hampshire*, and the Colonies of *Connecticut* and *Rhode-Island*, to the Obstruction of the Commerce of those Kingdoms, and other His Majesty's Dominions, and in Breach and Violation of the Laws of this Realm, it is highly unfit that the Inhabitants of the said Provinces and Colonies should enjoy the same Privileges of Trade, and the same Benefits and Advantages, to which His Majesty's faithful and obedient Subjects are intitled; *be it therefore enacted* by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the First Day of *July*, One thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, and during the Continuance of this Act, no Goods, Wares, or Merchandises, particularly enumerated in and by the said Act, made in the Twelfth Year of King *Charles* the Second, or any other Act, being the Growth, Product, or Manufacture of the Provinces of *Massachusetts-Bay*, or *New-Hampshire*, or Colonies of *Connecticut*, *Rhode-Island*, or *Providence Plantation*, in *North-America*, or any or either of them, are to be brought to some other *British* Colony, or to *Great-Britain*; or any such enumerated Goods, Wares, or Merchandise, which shall at any Time or Times have been imported, or brought into the said Provinces or Colonies, or any or either of them, shall be shipped, carried, conveyed, or transported, from any of the said Provinces or Colonies respectively, to any Land, Island, Territory, Dominion, Port, or Place whatsoever, other than to *Great-Britain*, or some of the *British* Islands in the *West-Indies*, to be laid on Shore there; and that no other Goods, Wares, or Merchandises whatsoever, of the Growth, Product, or Manufacture of the Provinces or Colonies herein-before mentioned, or which shall at any Time or Times have been imported, or brought into the same, shall, from and after the First Day of *July*, and during the Continuance of this Act, be shipped, carried, conveyed, or transported, from any of the said Provinces or Colonies respectively, to any other Land, Island, Territory, Dominion, Port, or Place whatsoever, except to the Kingdoms of *Great-Britain*, or *Ireland*, or to some of the *British* Islands in the *West-Indies*, to be laid on Shore there; any Law, Custom, or Usage, to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the First Day of *July*, before any Ship or Vessel shall lade, or take on board any Goods, as aforesaid, in any or either of the Provinces or Colonies before mentioned, sufficient Bond, with One Surety, besides the Master of such Ship or Vessel, shall be given to the Collector, or other Principal Officer of the Customs, at the Port or Place where such Goods are intended to be laden, or taken on board, in the Penalty of One thousand Pounds, if the Ship be of less Burthen than One hundred Tons, and of the Sum of Two thousand Pounds, if the Ship shall be of that or any greater Burthen, with Condition that such enumerated Goods shall not be landed, or put on Shore, at or upon any other Land, Island, Territory, Dominion, Port, or Place whatsoever, except some Port or Place within the Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, or some of the *British* Islands in the *West-Indies*; and that all other Goods, Wares, or Merchandises, so intended to be laden, as aforesaid, shall not be landed or put on Shore at or upon any Land, Island, Territory, Dominion, Port or Place whatsoever, other than and except some Port or Place within the Kingdoms of *Great-Britain* or *Ireland*, or some of the *British* Islands of the *West-Indies*; and with further Condition to bring a Certificate in Discharge thereof, within Eighteen Months from the Date of such Bond, for such of the said Goods as shall be entered for or landed in *Great-Britain* or *Ireland* respectively, and within Six Months for such of the said Goods as shall be entered for or landed in any of the *British* Islands in the *West-Indies*; which respective Certificates shall be under the Hands and Seals of Office of the Collector and Comptroller, or other principal Officer of the Customs, resident at the Port or Place where such Goods shall be landed, testifying the Landing thereof; or such Bond or Bonds shall and may be discharged by Proof, upon Oath made by credible Persons, that the said Goods were taken by Enemies, or perished in the Seas.

And it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That where any such Bond or Bonds shall be given, as aforesaid, in pursuance of this Act, the Collector, or other principal Officer of the Customs, to whom such Bond or Bonds shall have been given, shall deliver, under his Hand and Seal of Office, without Fee or Reward, to the Master of the Ship or Vessel taking in such Goods, for the Security of her Navigation, a Certificate, that such Bond, or Bonds hath or have been given, expressing therein the Quantity and Species of the Goods, with the Marks and Numbers of the Packages, and the Port or Place for which they were entered; and if any such Goods shall be laden on Board any such Ship or Vessel in any of the Provinces or Colonies in this Act before mentioned, before such Bond or Bond shall be given, or shall be found on Board any Ship or Vessel, without the Certificate herein before directed, that such Bond or Bonds hath or have been given, the Goods so laden, together with the Ship or Vessel, with her Guns, Ammunition, Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, shall be forfeited; and if any Goods so laden, as aforesaid, shall be landed or discharged at any Port or Place, contrary to the Intent and Meaning of this Act, over and above the Penalty of the Bond or Bonds, the Shipper and Owner of such Goods, and the Master or Person taking Charge of the Vessel on Board which they were laden, shall respectively forfeit the full Value of the Goods so landed or discharged, to be estimated according to the highest Price or Value which such Sort of Goods bear in the Province or Colony where, and at the Time when, they were shipped and laden; which Ship and Goods may be seized and prosecuted, or the Value of such Goods prosecuted for, by any Admiral, Chief Commander, or Commissioned Officer of His Majesty's Fleet or Ships of War, or by any Officer of His Majesty's Customs, in the Manner herein-after directed.

And it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the First Day of *September*, One thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, and during the Continuance of this Act, no Sort of Wines, Salt, or any Goods or Commodities whatsoever, (except Horses, Victual, and Linen Cloth, the Produce and Manufacture of *Ireland*, imported directly from thence) shall be imported into any of the said Colonies or Provinces, herein before respectively mentioned, upon any Pretence whatsoever, unless such Goods shall be *bona fide*, and without Fraud, laden and shipped in *Great-Britain*, and carried directly from thence, upon Forfeiture thereof, and of the Ship or Vessel on Board which such Goods shall be taken; and it shall be lawful for any Admiral, Chief Commander, or Commissioned Officer of His Majesty's Fleet, or Ships of War, or any Officer of His Majesty's Customs, to seize any Ship or Vessel arriving at any of the said Provinces or Colonies before mentioned, or which shall be discovered within Two Leagues of any Shore thereof, having such Goods on Board, and the Goods laden thereon, (except as before excepted) for which the Master, or other Person taking Charge of such Ship or Vessel, shall not produce a Cocket or Clearance from the Collector, or proper Officer of His Majesty's Customs, certifying, that the said Goods were laden on Board the said Ship or Vessel, in some Port of *Great-Britain* any Law, Custom, or Usage, to the Contrary notwithstanding.

Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That this Act, or any Thing herein contained, shall not extend, or be construed to extend, to prohibit the Exportation, or carrying out from any of the Provinces or Colonies before mentioned, or the Importation into the same, of any Goods or Commodities whatsoever, for the victualling or providing any of His Majesty's Ships of War, or other Ships or Vessels in His Majesty's Service, or for His Majesty's Forces, Forts, or Garrisons, any Thing herein contained to the Contrary notwithstanding.

And provided also, That nothing herein contained, shall extend, or be construed to extend, to hinder or restrain the lawful Importation into any or either of the said Provinces or Colonies, herein before mentioned, from any of the *British* Islands in the *West-Indies*, of any such Goods or Commodities, being the Growth or Produce thereof, as may now by Law be imported from thence into the said Provinces or Colonies, or any or either of them.

And it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Ship or Vessel, being the Property of the Subjects of *Great-Britain*, not belonging to and fitted out from *Great-Britain* or *Ireland*, or the Islands of *Guernsey* or *Jersey*, shall be found after the Twentieth Day of *July* One thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, carrying on any Fishery, of what Nature or Kind soever, upon the Banks of *Newfoundland*, the Coast of *Labrador*, or within the River or Gulph of *Saint Lawrence*, or upon the Coast of *Cape Breton*, or *Nova-Scotia*, or any other Part of the Coast of *North-America*; or having on Board Materials for carrying on any such Fishery, every such Ship or Vessel, with her Guns, Ammunition, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, together with the Fish, if any shall be found on Board, shall be forfeited, unless the Master, or other Person having the Charge of such Ship or Vessel do produce to the Commander of any of His Majesty's Ships of War, stationed for the Protection and Superintendance of the *British* Fisheries in *America*, a Certificate, under the Hand and Seal of the Governor or Commander in Chief of any of the Colonies or Plantations of *Quebec*, *Newfoundland*, *Saint John*, *Nova-Scotia*, *New-York*, *New-Jersey*, *Pennsylvania*, *Maryland*, *Virginia*, *North-Carolina*, *South Carolina*, *Georgia*, *East-Florida*, or *West-Florida*, setting forth, That such Ship or Vessel, expressing her Name, and the Name of her Master, and describing her Built and Burden, hath fitted and cleared out from some one of the said Colonies or Plantations, in order to proceed upon the said Fishery, and that she actually and *bona fide* belongs to, and is the whole and entire Property of, His Majesty's Subjects, Inhabitants of the said Colony or Plantation; which Certificates such Governors or Commanders in Chief respectively are hereby authorised and required to grant.

And, to the End that the foregoing Prohibitions, Restrictions, and Regulations, may be more effectually carried into Execution, *it is hereby further enacted* by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for all or any of the Commanders of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels of War, stationed and appointed for the Regulation and Protection of the *British* Fishery upon the Coasts of *North-America*, or to and for the Commanders of any other of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels employed at Sea, and they, and every of them, are hereby required and enjoined to examine, search, and visit, all Ships and Vessels carrying on the said Fisheries; and to seize, arrest, and prosecute, in Manner herein after directed, all and every such Ships and Vessels, not belonging to and fitted out from *Great-Britain* or *Ireland*, or the Islands of *Guernsey* or *Jersey*, which shall not have on Board the Certificate herein before required,

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to impower any Officer of His Majesty's Ships of War, or of His Majesty's Customs, to seize any Ship or Vessel which shall be fitted and cleared out from any of the said Colonies and Provinces, before the first Day of *June*, One Thousand seven Hundred and seventy-five, for the Whale Fishery only, and which shall be found carrying on such Fishery within the Limits aforesaid, between the said First Day of *June* and the First Day of *November*, One thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, and not carrying on, nor having on Board any Materials for carrying on any other Fishery.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That nothing in this Act contained, respecting the Fisheries carried on by His Majesty's Subjects in *North-America*, shall affect, or be construed to affect, any Ship or Vessel, her Guns, Ammunition, Tackle, Apparel, Furniture, or Fish, on Board, being the Property of any of the Inhabitants of the Island of *Nantucket*, employed in the Whale Fishery only, if it shall appear, by the Papers on Board, that such Ship or Vessel was fitted and cleared out from thence before the First Day of *June*, One thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, that the Master, or other Person having the Charge of any such Ship or Vessel as aforesaid, shall produce a Certificate under the Hand and Seal of the Governor, or Commander in Chief of the Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay*, setting forth, that such Ship or Vessel (expressing her Name, and the Name of her Master, and describing her Built and Burden) is the whole and entire Property of His Majesty's Subjects of the said Island of *Nantucket*, and was the Property of One or more of them, on or before the Twenty-fifth Day of *March*, in the Year One thousand seven hundred and seventy-five; and that she was cleared out, with Materials on Board, in order to proceed upon the Whale Fishery only; any Thing in this Act to the Contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided always, and be it enacted, That the River which emptieth itself into *Passamacadie* or *Passamaquadi Bay*, on the Western Side, and is commonly called or known by the Name of *Saint Croix River*, be held and deemed, for all the Purposes in this Act contained, to be the Boundary between the Provinces of *Massachusetts-Bay* and *Nova-Scotia*.

And whereas it is the Intent and Meaning of this Act, that the several Prohibitions and Restraints herein imposed upon the Trade and Commerce, and Fisheries, of the said Provinces and Colonies, should be discontinued and cease, so soon as the Trade and Commerce of His Majesty's Subjects may be carried on without Interruption; *be it therefore enacted* by the Authority aforesaid, That whenever it shall be made appear, to the Satisfaction of His Majesty's Governor or Commander in Chief, and the Majority of the Council in the Provinces of *New Hampshire* and *Massachusetts-Bay* respectively, that Peace and Obedience to the Laws shall be so far restored within the said Provinces, or either of them, that the Trade and Commerce of His Majesty's Subjects may be carried on without Interruption within the same, and that Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, have been freely imported into the said Provinces, or either of them from *Great-Britain*, *Ireland*, and the *British West-Indian* Islands, and exposed to Sale, without any Let, Hindrance, or Molestation, from or by Reason of any unlawful Combinations to prevent or obstruct the same, and that Goods, Wares, and Merchandize have, in like Manner, been exported from the said Provinces, or either of them respectively, to *Great-Britain*, *Ireland*, and the *British West-Indian* Islands, for and during the Term of One Calendar Month preceding; that then, and in such Case, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor or Commander in Chief, with the Advice of the Council of such Provinces respectively, by Proclamation, under the Seal of such respective Province, to notify the same to the several Officers of the Customs, and all others; and after such Proclamation, this Act, with respect to such Province, within which such Proclamation or Proclamations have been issued, as aforesaid, shall be discontinued and cease, (except as herein-after provided); and all Officers of His Majesty's Customs, and all other Persons, having Charge of the Execution of this Act, having received due Notice of such Proclamation, are hereby directed and required to yield and pay Obedience to such Proclamation, and to proceed in the Discharge of their respective Duties, in admitting to Entry, Clearing, and Discharging, all Ships and Vessels, and all Goods, Wares, and

(*For the remainder, see the last page.*) 7- Merchan- 24-

o To be favoured by the wretched ministry the greatest discredit

† See Index, under Towns, Counties, Representation, Assembly, Congress, Continental, and Provincial, resolves, Counties, &c. ‡ See list of Grievances, pa. 271. ¶ A very proper compliment paid to the inhabitants of Nantucket, as it is well known that they have always shunned Cabin Port, and hurt their own Breth.

(5) The pillars of the constitution, see Magna Charta, pa. 790-792-1050, petition of right, pa. 846, Bill of right, pa.

GREAT-BRITAIN adieu! no longer shall we honour you as our mother; you are become cruel; you have not so much bowels as the sea monsters toward their young ones; we have cried to you for justice, but behold violence and bloodshed! your sword is drawn *offensively*, and the sword of New-England *defensively*; by this stroke you have broken us off from you, and effectually alienated us from you, O Britain, see you to your own house.

King George the third adieu! no more shall we cry to you for protection! no more shall we bleed in defence of your person,—your breach of covenant! your violation of faith! your turning a deaf ear to our cries for justice, for covenanted protection and salvation from the oppressive, tyrannical and bloody measures of the British parliament; and putting a sanction upon all their measures to enslave and butcher us, have DISSOLVED OUR ALLEGIANCE to your crown and government! your sword that ought *in justice to protect us*, is now drawn *with a witness* to destroy us!——O George see thou to thine own house.

General Gage, pluck up stakes and be gone; you have drawn the sword, you have slain in cool blood a number of *innocent* New-England men,—you have made the assault,—and be it known to you, the *defensive sword* of New-England is now drawn, it now studies *just revenge*, and it will not be satisfied till your blood is shed—and the blood of every son of violence under your command—and the blood of every traiterous *Tory* under your protection; therefore depart with all your master's forces, depart from our territories, return to your master soon, or destruction will come upon you;—every moment you tarry in New-England, in the character of your master's general, you are viewed as an *Intruder*, and must expect to be treated by us as our inveterate enemy.

O my dear New-England, hear thou the alarm of war! the call of heaven is to arms! to arms! The sword of Britain is drawn against us; without provocation how many of our sons have been fired upon and slain in cool blood, in the cool of the day! What unheard-of barbarity has been committed on the sickly and helpless gray hairs and innocent babes, by the British troops! Behold the fruits of our being declared *Rebels* by the British parliament! Behold what all New-England must expect to feel, if we don't cut off and make a final end of these British sons of violence, and of every base Tory among us, or confine the latter to *Simsbury-Mines*. I beseech you, for God's sake, and for your own sake, watch against every vice, every provocation of God Almighty against us; against intemperance in drinking—against profane language and all debauchery!—and let us all rely on the arm of the most high, and whether we tarry by the stuff or jeopard our lives in the high places of the field, let us all, like good Jehoshaphat, address the throne of God, saying, "Behold how they reward us, to come to cast us out of thy possessions which thou hast given us to inherit! O our God, wilt thou not judge them? for we have no might against them—neither know we what to do, but our eyes are upon thee."——We are, my brethren, in a good cause,—and if God be for us, we need not fear what man can do,—let us be wise, be prudent, be firm and courageous! The cause that General Gage has undertaken to execute, is so manifestly wrong, that he must be a *traitor to himself*! our Blood shed by the Troops under his command cries, and the cry will soon appear to have reached Heaven against him.

O thou righteous Judge of all the Earth awake for our help, Amen and Amen.

JOHANNES IN EREMO.

By Capt. Callahan, who arrived here last Week from London, we have the following Advices, viz.

LONDON, March 3.

THE last accounts from New-York have flung the patriots on their backs, and it is now imagined that the different plans of the Premier, which are intended to be put into execution, will meet with little or no opposition.

A correspondent asks, how the present measures can be reconciled with the well-known piety of one great office, the professed benevolence of another, the good sense of a third, and the timidity of the ——.

March 4. Lord North will not *open* the budget so soon as has been talked of, for he has not yet had time to *fill* it on account of being so engaged in American affairs. We must not therefore expect to hear of any thing of that kind till towards the close of the session.

Our patriots propose to attend the exit of their darling favourites *The Crisis*, &c. on Monday and Tuesday next, in mourning, to drop a few tributary tears: And a monument will be erected in the Royal Exchange at their expence to perpetuate the memory of such admired virtues.—An epitaph will be composed by the ingenious author of the North Briton, No. 45. *Jn? Wilkes.*

St. James's, March 4. It is his Majesty's pleasure, That all Officers belonging to his Majesty's 22d, 40th, 44th, and 45th regiments of foot, now serving in Ireland, do immediately repair to their respective corps in that kingdom, except such as may be employed in Ireland on the recruiting service. ROCHFORD.

March 6. We hear that another bill respecting America will be presented to the House of Commons on Wednesday next, by Lord North.

Lord North has certainly availed himself of the conduct of the wise Solomons in opposition, in consequence of which he will be able, with ease, to steer his bark through the great storm that has arisen between here and America. This they have now the great mortification to know, and are totally at a loss to know which way to take. Like the hounds at fault, they will be tiring and teazing themselves till they can scent out new game, of which there is little probability, as the hunting season is supposed to be now too far advanced.

The whole conversation in Holland is about our disputes with the colonies; and they bestow the worst language upon us imaginable, and positively declare they will, to the utmost of their power, assist the Americans in case of a rupture. Sir Joseph Yorke's account confirms this.

March 7. Many persons are now employed in Ireland in making carriages for the artillery of that kingdom, which will be ready for any service in a short time. There are many conjectures in consequence of these extraordinary preparations; some say Lord Harcourt has lately had certain intelligence that the French intend making a descent upon Ireland, when the troops destined for America, are embarked; and, indeed, there is something very natural in such a suspicion, for those perfidious people can never have a better opportunity to execute such a design, than when the nation is in almost a defenceless state.

It is a certain fact, that money has been more plentiful in Boston, and the neighbouring towns, since the King's troops have been there, than ever was remembered, and that the inhabitants get almost double the price for necessaries made use of by the soldiery, which makes them more fond of them than they otherwise would be, and the utmost harmony subsists between them. *a lie!*

It is said that some of the first rate men in the Ministry who not long since affected to complain of the Asiatick plunderers, by some unaccountable turn in their understandings, are become suddenly smitten with the charms of plunder and rapine, that they are now resolved to begin the same business, by opening shops for themselves in America, at the expence of the inhabitants, their fellow subjects.

It is imagined that among all the numerous petitions in favour of the Americans, addressed to the King, none will be more immediately acceptable than that of the Quakers, as being couched in terms the most humiliating, breathing nothing but passive obedience, abject submission, and an utter aversion to justifiable resistance, sounds harmonious to the ears of tyranny.

The same number of regiments of foot lately drawn from Ireland to America, is, we hear, ordered there with the greatest expedition.

Some of our most judicious physiognomists pretend, that the present suspicious complexions of the French and English Courts portend no good to the welfare of the British empire, which it is generally thought the expiration of a few months will discover; in consequence of which our military will very soon be employed in a more constitutional and unexceptionable manner than at present.

March 9. Yesterday the order of the day was read in the House of Commons for the third reading of the Massachusetts Fishery Bill, a clause was proposed, "that the bill should not extend to prohibit the importation of fuel, flour, victual, &c. coming coast wise from any part of the continent." This brought on a short debate, and upon the question being put, it passed in the negative, 188 to 58; the bill was afterwards read a third time, and passed, and will be presented this day to the House of Peers.

March 10. Yesterday the bill for restraining the fishery, and trade of the Massachusetts-Bay, was presented to the House of Peers, read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

It may appear very improbable, but it is certainly true, that since our disputes with America have become alarming, an incredible number of people, handicraft tradesmen, &c. have embarked for different parts of America from Ireland and Scotland.

Yesterday the order of the day was read in the House of Commons, for the House to be put into a Committee on the American pap ?? the Speaker then left the chair; and Lord North having spoke for some time on the refractory behaviour of the colonies, moved, "that leave be given to bring in a bill to restrain the trade and commerce of the colonies of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina, to Great-Britain, Ireland, and the British Islands in the West-Indies, for a time to be limited." Sir Charles Whitworth, who was the chairman, then left the chair, and reported the same to the House, and a bill was ordered accordingly.

There are now 52 transports engaged, to carry the troops and military stores to America.

A Dutch ship, laden with ball and other warlike stores, we hear, has actually been taken by one of our men of war near Boston; the consequence of which is, 'tis said, complaint being made, a few days ago, by the Dutch Ambassador, the issue of which is not yet transpired.

Deputations are sent from hence to Boston to try several persons in America.

Yesterday morning at eight o'clock, fifty-five drafts from the two regiments of light dragoons embarked on board a transport at Deptford for Corke, there to augment Preston's light dragoons, destined for America.

March 11. Yesterday the bill for restraining the trade and fishery of the Massachusetts-Bay was ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next in the House of Peers, and their Lordships to be summoned.

The following is a fact, which the public may rely upon: Lord B—te came to town on Monday in a chaise without any arms on it, wrapped in a large cloak, with a slouched hat over his face, and a servant out of livery following him; so the public may expect some new devices from his interviews with a Great Personage, who is so unfortunate as to be under the influence of this black planet, so malignant to his happiness, his glory, his own and his family's welfare. Does Lord Chatham or any other great and good man ever visit the metropolis in this dark, detestable manner? Unhappy George, what a misery for thee that ever gloomy B—te was born! He comes thus very frequently.

It is asserted as a fact in the city, that the ministry have lately received some accounts from France and Spain, which have thrown them into great confusion, not knowing what steps are proper to be taken in so critical an affair; for that France have a large body of forces ready to make a descent upon Ireland, as soon as the forces are sent from thence to America, and that the Spaniards have a large fleet ready to attack some of the western islands, but it is generally believed that Jamaica is their principal object.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon.

"It is impossible with the greatest strength of understanding, to dive into the politics of this Court; Spain and Portugal were but a few months since at variance, now they are very staunch friends, and, if report says true, are laying their heads together for an adventure on the continent of America, which must soon be made public."

Yesterday upwards of 1200 drums were sent down the river to be carried to the Downs, in order to be put on board the transports bound to America; there were one hundred drummers with them that had been drafted from several of the regiments.

The case of Hampden about ship money in the reign of Charles I. ought to be a caution to the Ministry about the taking of money from the Americans without their consent. At that time the prerogative had a much more formidable aspect than it dares put on at present, and Parliaments were in a manner both dead and buried; yet the glorious constancy of one brave man in the defence of a forty shilling cause, redeemed both the liberty and property of his country. While this was yet in suspence, the King in person undertook to reason him out of his obstinacy, as it was called, by comparing the trifle in dispute with the annual value of his estate, and the mighty charge of the suit, when Hampden replied, "The trifle in dispute is not worth a name: if your Majesty will call a free Parliament, and they find it necessary that your Majesty should have half my estate, I should think it my duty to resign it without a murmur; but though I give up all to public necessity, I will part with nothing to will and *pleasure*, since in so doing I should be a traitor to the constitution of England." The dispute between the King and the Americans is similar to that; they will not have their money taken from them by force, but are willing to give up all if taxed by their representatives.—The consequence will doubtless be the same as in Hampden's case.

(1) See Index, under Troops. (2) See address to the King, page 710. (3) See Index, under Army, under Washington, Virginia, Georgia, &c. (4) See pa. 664, & 89. (5) See page 710, 714. (6) L. North. (7) L. Dartmouth. (8) See a paper, called 10, pa. 740, &c. (9) In the east-Indies. (10) See the bill, pa. 721. (11) See index, under Town, County, Assembly, Province, Congress, Continental & Provincial, Presidency, Country, &c. (12) which pass'd was the same as a new engl. act, pa. 721. (13) See index, under men of war. (14) Franz so it was!

referring to the commencement of hostilities, see pa. 723. ¶ for petitions, and addresses, & Letters, see their respective heads, in index. & petition of Congress, pa. 656. —— See merits of the mass. Bay, pa. 5. ‡ See our charter —— pa. 1077, Vol. 2. ◊ See list of Contingences, pa. 971.) See orders under Gage. (14) See declaratory Act, pa. 53, 54. See act, pa. 73 Vol. 1. Stamp act, pa. Vol. 2.

From the Morning Chronicle.

OH North! North! how art thou suddenly turned about to the South! or whirling about like a weathercock in a whirlwind, or hurricane, all round the compass! turning every way, and stedfast in no point; distracting the poor mariner, and frightening the ignorant clown!—Was ever such a mess of medley as thou hast made of thy political hodge-podge! For Heaven's sake quit the helm, and bide thyself below deck, from all human sight, or the ship will be for ever lost by thy bungling steerage! No ship, the best that ever swam, can live in a storm with such a pilot. Instead of steering cautiously and resolutely, between Scylla and Charybdis, thou bumpst thy labouring bark against every latent reef, every visible rock, in thy way, or out of it, that ignorance, rashness, folly, and timidity can hit upon! Go follow the example of thy predecessors who repealed the Stamp-Act, and compleat the disgrace of Great-Britain; go to school to learn of Chatham, (as they did;) take his whole scheme, and don't steal a scrap of his proffered plan; compleat the business; make the Bostonians chief rulers, New-England the seat of empire and the mistress of the world; and let poor Old England be her handmaid. Then mayst thou accompany thy great master in politics, to be his Grand Vizier in the new-erected Western Empire, and leave poor Old England a Desert. CONSISTENT.

BARBADOS, March 4.

The following is printed, by the desire of several persons, natives of North-America, trading to, and now in this island.

Dated Dominica, Jan. 31, 1775.

Gentlemen,

WE the subscribers being desirous as much as in us lies, to discountenance every attempt to violate the resolves of the grand continental congress, and expose all offenders against the same, as enemies to their country. We beg leave to assure you, that after all the trouble and pains the colonies have been at, to convene a number of the most respectable men in each province; that those men have assembled themselves into a body, and consulted upon such measures as they thought the most likely to preserve to America her former liberty, and that, notwithstanding those resolves have been made public throughout the whole continent; besides committees have been appointed (almost every town, to see those) resolutions strictly adhered to, and news-papers have been, and still are, crouded with entreaties and threats to excite all persons to a due observance of the same. Yet nevertheless, we say, we are sorry to find there are so many Judas's amongst the professed disciples to American liberty, who would betray their country for the profits on a few sheep. We think it our duty as well-wishers to the prosperity of America, to make all such offenders conspicuous, as come within our knowledge: First, one Aeors Sheffield, master of a sloop belonging to the town of Groton in Connecticut, arrived here some time ago, with a parcel of sheep; upon enquiry being made about the same, he said he had only five, which his owner put on board for the ship's use. Upon a further examination, we found his five sheep increased to eleven, which were all full grown, so that the increase could not have happened on the passage. When he found himself detected in a falsehood, and being conscious of his guilt, like a thief apprehended, was willing to give up the booty, provided he could escape unpunished. The second was one John Sandford, of Swansey, in New-England, also a commander of a sloop, who cleared out in Newport, Rhode-Island, and arrived here a few days ago with five sheep, which he had sold, and was to deliver privately in the evening; but upon our hearing of the matter, we waited on him, and endeavoured to convince him, that he had acted as a traitor to his country, and could not escape the resentment of his injured countrymen.) He in high terms acquainted us, he had publicly took them on board, and laid five days in Newport aforesaid, and no person said any thing against his bringing them away, and seemed to put us and his country at defiance. We could not positively contradict what he asserted; but at the same time did not believe, but that he had made use of some artifice or other, to conceal them till he got out of the port. We therefore concluded it the most proper to acquaint you with the matter, not doubting you will make enquiry whether he has covered his crime with a lie, and if he has, we leave him to you and the public, to look upon, and treat him accordingly.

We have only to add that he, after passing a melancholy day here (despised by his countrymen, and the friends to America, without a person to speak to him, unless to upbraid him for what he had done,) embarked with his sheep, and we earnestly hope our brethren in the neighbouring islands, will give him the like reception.

We are your humble servants,

Joseph Harper, of Philadelphia, Ebenezer Sheatman, of Newport, Rhode-Island, Stephen Cleveland, of Salem, William Bright, of Philadelphia, John Dunbar, of New-York, William Dunbar, of Dominica, Samuel Lyon, of Philadelphia.

To the gentlemen of the committee, for the town of Newport, Rhode-Island.

Thomas Boyles, of Marblehead, David Smith, John Lambert, and Elisha Cooke, of Boston.

SALEM, April 25.

Last Wednesday, the 19th of April, the Troops of his *Britannick* Majesty commenced Hostilities upon the People of this Province, attended with Circumstances of Cruelty not less brutal than what our venerable Ancestors received from the vilest Savages of the Wilderness. The Particulars relative to this interesting Event, by which we are involved in all the Horrors of a civil War, we have endeavoured to collect as well as the present confused State of Affairs will admit.

On Tuesday Evening a Detachment from the Army, consisting, it is said, of 8 or 900 Men, commanded by Lieut. Col. Smith, embarked at the Bottom of the Common in Boston, on board a Number of Boats, and landed at Phips's Farm, a little Way up Charles River, from whence they proceeded with Silence and Expedition, on their Way to Concord, about 18 Miles from Boston. The People were soon alarmed, and began to assemble, in several Towns, before Day-Light, in order to watch the Motion of the Troops. At Lexington, 6 Miles below Concord, a Company of Militia, of about 100 Men, mustered near the Meeting-House; the Troops came in Sight of them just before Sun-rise; and running within a few Rods of them, the Commanding Officer accosted the Militia in Words to this Effect:—"*Disperse you Rebels—Damn you, throw down your Arms and disperse:*" Upon which the Troops huzza'd, and immediately one or two Officers discharged their Pistols, which were instantaneously followed by the Firing of 4 or 5 of the Soldiers, and then there seemed to be a general Discharge from the whole Body: Eight of our Men were killed, and nine wounded. In a few Minutes after this Action the Enemy renewed their March for Concord; at which Place they destroyed several Carriages, Carriage Wheels, and about 20 Barrels of Flour, all belonging to the Province. Here about 150 Men going towards a Bridge, of which the Enemy were in Possession, the latter fired, and killed 2 of our Men, who then returned the Fire, and obliged the Enemy to retreat back to Lexington, where they met Lord Percy, with a large Reinforcement, with two Pieces of Cannon. The Enemy now having a Body of about 1800 Men, made a Halt, picked up many of their Dead, and took Care of their Wounded. At Menotomy, a few of our Men attacked a Party of twelve of the Enemy, (carrying Stores and Provisions to the Troops) killed one of them, wounded several, made the Rest Prisoners, and took Possession of all their Arms, Stores, Provisions, &c. without any Loss on our Side.—The Enemy having halted one or two Hours at Lexington, found it necessary to make a second Retreat, carrying with them many of their Dead and Wounded, who they put into Chaises and on Horses that they found standing in the Road. They continued their Retreat from Lexington to Charlestown with great Precipitation; and notwithstanding their Field Pieces, our People continued the Pursuit, firing at them till they got to Charlestown Neck, (which they reached a little after Sunset) over which the Enemy passed, proceeded up Bunker's Hill, and soon afterwards went into the Town, under the Protection of the Somerset Man of War of 64 Guns. &

In Lexington the Enemy set Fire to Deacon Joseph Loring's House and Barn, Mrs. Mulliken's House and Shop, and Mr. Joshua Bond's House and Shop, which were all consumed. They also set Fire to several other Houses, but our People extinguished the Flames. They pillaged almost every House they passed by, breaking and destroying Doors, Windows, Glasses, &c. and carrying off Cloathing and other valuable Effects. It appeared to be their Design to burn and destroy all before them; and nothing but our vigorous Pursuit prevented their infernal Purposes from being put in Execution. But the savage Barbarity exercised upon the Bodies of our unfortunate Brethren who fell, is almost incredible: Not content with shooting down the unarmed, aged and infirm, they disregarded the Cries of the wounded, killing them without Mercy, and mangling their Bodies in the most shocking Manner.

We have the Pleasure to say, that, notwithstanding the highest Provocations given by the Enemy, not one Instance of Cruelty, that we have heard of, was committed by our victorious Militia; but, listening to the merciful Dictates of the Christian Religion, they breathed higher Sentiments of Humanity."

The Consternation of the People of Charlestown, when our Enemies were entering the Town, is inexpressible; the Troops however behaved tolerably civil, and the People have since nearly all left the Town. (a)(aa)

The following is a List of the Provincials who were killed and wounded.

KILLED. *Messrs.* **Robert Munroe*, **James Parker*, **Samuel Hadley*, **Jonathan Harrington*, **Caleb Harrington*, **Isaac Muzzy*, **John Brown*, *John Raymond*, *Nathaniel Wyman*, *and Jedidiah Munroe*, *of* Lexington.—*Messrs. Jason Russell*, *Jabez Wyman*, *and Jason Winship*, *of* Menotomy.—*Deacon Haynes*, *and Mr.* —— *Reed*, *of* Sudbury.—*Capt. James Miles of* Concord.—*Captain Jonathan Willson*, *of* Bedford.—*Capt Davis*, *Mr.* —— *Horsmer*, *and Mr. James Howard*, *of* Acton.—**Mr. Azael Porter*, *and Mr. Daniel Thompson*, *of* Woborn.—*Mr. James Miller*, *and Capt. William Barber's Son*, *aged* 14, *of* Charlestown.—*Isaac Gardner*, *Esq. of* Brookline.—*Mr John Hicks*, *of* Cambridge.—*Mr. Henry Putnam of* Medford.—*Messrs. Abednego Ramsdell*, *Daniel Townsend*, *William Flint*, *and Thomas Hadley*, *of* Lynn.—*Messrs. Henry Jacobs*, *Samuel Cook*, *Ebenezer Goldthwait*, *George Southwick*, *Benjamin Doland*, *jun. Jotham Webb*, *and Perley Putnam*, *of* Danvers.—*Mr. Benjamin Peirce*, *of* Salem.

WOUNDED. *Messrs. John Robbins*, *John Tidd*, *Soloman Peirce*, *Thomas Winship*, *Nathaniel Farmer*, *Joseph Comee*, *Ebenezer Munroe*, *Francis Brown*, *and Prince Easterbrooks* (*a Negro-Man*) *of* Lexington.—*Mr.* —— *Hemmenway*, *of* Framingham.—*Mr John Lane*, *of* Bedford.—*Mr George Reed*, *and Mr Jacob Bacon*, *of* Woborn.—*Mr. William Polly*, *of* Medford —*Mr. Joshua Felt*, *and Mr. Timothy Munroe*, *of* Lynn.—*Mr. Nathan Putnam*, *and Mr. Dennis Wallis*, *of* Danvers.—*Mr. Nathaniel Cheever*, *of* Beverly.

MISSING. *Mr. Samuel Frost*, *and Mr. Seth Russell*, *of* Menotomy.

Those distinguished with this Mark [*] *were killed by the first Fire of the Enemy.*

We have seen an Account of the Loss of the Enemy, said to have come from an Officer of one of the Men of War; by which it appears that 63 of the Regulars, and 49 Marines were killed, and 103 of both wounded: In all 215. Lieut. Gould of the 4th Regiment, who is wounded, and Lieut. Potter of the Marines, and about twelve Soldiers, are Prisoners. &

Mr. James Howard and one of the Regulars discharged their Pieces at the same Instant, and each killed the other.

Our late Brethren of Danvers, who fell fighting for their Country, were interred, with great Solemnity and Respect, on Friday last.

The Public most sincerely sympathize with the Friends and Relations of our deceased Brethren, who gloriously sacrificed their Lives in fighting for the Liberties of their Country. By their noble, intrepid Conduct, in helping to defeat the Forces of an ungrateful Tyrant, they have endeared their Memories to the present Generation, who will transmit their Names to Posterity with the highest Honour. &

We suppose a circumstantial Account will be prepared and published by Authority. The above is the best we have been able to obtain. We can only add, that the Town of Boston is now invested by a vast Army of our brave Countrymen, who have flown to our Assistance from all Quarters. GOD grant them Assistance in the Extirpation of our cruel and unnatural Enemies.

Marblehead Harbour is now blocked up by the Lively Man of War. *See index, under Men of War.*

*** Our Customers are desired to consider the Difficulties with which we, in common with our Country, are now involved; and that we cannot continue our Business without regular and punctual Payments. We shall be obliged to discontinue sending the Gazette to all who are indebted for more than one Year, unless they make immediate Payment.

THIS may certify, That about two Years ago Mr. JOHN PIEMONT came to dwell in the Town of Danvers, and was well recommended by the Selectmen of the Town of Boston; and though some Persons have called him a Tory, to his great Damage, yet we, as a Committee of Inspection for the Town of Danvers, have carefully examined into Mr. Piemont's Character, and are fully satisfied that he is a Friend to us in the common Cause of our Country, and we hope all our Friends will treat him as such, and call upon him for Entertainment, as he keeps a large public House in said Danvers.

S. HOLTEN,
ISRAEL HUTCHINSON,
AMOS PUTNAM,
WM. SHILLABER,
BENJ. PROCTER,
JONA. PROCTER,
WM. PUTNAM,
} Committee of Inspection for said Danvers.

Danvers, April 22d, 1775.

See Stamp Act, pa. 53, Vol. I. (2) See repeal, pa. 411, Vol. I. (a) See Chatham's Speech, pa. 403, Vol. I. (aa) See pa. 710, 714, & See list of grievances, pa. 971. & See resolves, pa. 606. & See index, under Congress Continental. ~~ See index, under Committees. X See index, under Troops. & See index, under Men of War.

See Gen. Gage's Account of the Battle, pa. 792.

See Index under Engagement, Battle, Army, British, American, &c.

See Index under Town of Boston.

(aa) That at length the sword was drawn by the Ministerial Butchers—is where by G. Britain lost her Colonies.

See declaration of independence page 971.

See a true account of this engagement page 737, 738.

(Continued from the first page.) 721.

Merchandiſes, into and out of ſuch reſpective Province, and to permit and ſuffer any Ships or Veſſels to carry on the Fiſheries within the Limits herein before mentioned, in like Manner as if this Act had never been made; any Thing herein contained to the Contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it further enacted, That the Governor or Commander in Chief, with the Advice of the Council of the Province of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, ſhall and may, and he is hereby authoriſed and impowered, upon Application for and on Behalf of the Colonies of *Connecticut* and *Rhode-Iſland*, and *Providence Plantation*, or either of them, by the Governor or Commander in Chief of the ſaid Colonies reſpectively, to iſſue the like publick Notice or Notices by Proclamation within the ſaid Colonies, or either of them, if it ſhall be proved to the ſaid Governor or Commander in Chief, and Council of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, by the Teſtimony of the Officers of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms in each of the ſaid Colonies reſpectively, and the ſaid Governor or Commander in Chief, and Council, ſhall be ſatisfied of the Truth thereof, that the lawful Trade between *Great-Britain*, *Ireland*, and the *Britiſh Weſt-Indian Iſlands*, is, and hath been, carried on in Manner herein-before mentioned, within the ſaid Colonies of *Connecticut*, *Rhode-Iſland*, or *Providence Plantation*, or either of them, for the Space of One Calendar Month preceding the Date of ſuch Application; and from and after ſuch Proclamation, this Act ſhall, with Reſpect to ſuch Colonies, or either of them, be diſcontinued and ceaſe, (except as herein-after provided); and all Officers in the Cuſtoms in the ſaid Colonies, and all others, are hereby required to pay Obedience to ſuch publick Notice of the ſaid Governor or Commander in Chief, as aforeſaid, and to proceed in the Diſcharge of their reſpective Duties in admitting to Entry, Clearing, and Diſcharging, all Ships and Veſſels, and all Goods, Wares, and Merchandiſe, into and out of ſuch Colony or Colonies, in like Manner as if this Act had never been made; any Thing herein contained to the Contrary notwithſtanding.

Provided nevertheleſs, and it is hereby further enacted and declared by the Authority aforeſaid, That ſuch Proclamation or Proclamations ſhall not extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to diſcharge or ſuſpend any Proceedings upon any Seizure which ſhall have been made, or any Proſecution which ſhall have been commenced, for any Penalty or Forfeiture inflicted by this Act, before the iſſuing of ſuch Proclamation or Proclamations.

And it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall give or grant any falſe Certificate, Cocket, or Clearance, for any of the Purpoſes required or directed by this Act, ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall forfeit the Sum of Five hundred Pounds, and be rendered incapable of ſerving His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, in any Office whatſoever; and if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall counterfeit, eraſe, alter, or falſify, any Certificate, Cocket, or Clearance, required or directed by this Act, or ſhall knowingly or willingly make uſe of any falſe Certificate, Cocket, or Clearance, or of any Certificate, Cocket, or Clearance, ſo counterfeited, eraſed, altered, or falſified, ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall, for every ſuch Offence, forfeit the Sum of Five hundred Pounds, and ſuch Certificate, Cocket, or Clearance, ſhall be invalid and of no Effect.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſeveral Forfeitures and Penalties inflicted by this Act ſhall and may be proſecuted, ſued for, and recovered, and be divided, paid, and applied, in like Manner, as other Penalties and Forfeitures inflicted by any Act or Acts of Parliament, relating to the Trade or Revenues of the *Britiſh* Colonies or Plantations in *America* are directed to be proſecuted, ſued for, or recovered, divided, paid, and applied, by Two ſeveral Acts of Parliament, the One paſſed in the Fourth Year of His preſent Majeſty, intituled, 'An Act for 'granting certain Duties in the *Britiſh* Colonies 'and Plantations in *America*; for continuing, 'amending, and making perpetual, an Act, paſſ-'ed in the Sixth Year of the Reign of His late 'Majeſty King *George* the Second, intituled, "An "Act for the better ſecuring and encouraging "the Trade of His Majeſty's Sugar Colonies in "*America*; for applying the Produce of ſuch Du-"ties, and of the Duties to ariſe by virtue of the "ſaid Act, towards defraying the Expences of "defending, protecting, and ſecuring, the ſaid "Colonies and Plantations; for explaining an "Act, made in the Twenty-fifth Year of the "Reign of King *Charles* the Second, intituled, "*An Act for the Encouragment of the* Greenland "*and* Eaſtland *Trades*; *and for the better ſecuring* "*the Plantation Trade, and for altering and diſal-*"*lowing ſeveral Drawbacks on Exports from this* "*Kingdom*; *and more effectually preventing the Clan-*"*deſtine Conveyance of Goods to and from the ſaid* "*Colonies and Plantations, and improving and ſe-*"*curing the Trade between the ſame and Great-Bri-*"tain;" and the other paſſed in the Eighth Year of His preſent Majeſty's Reign, intituled, *An Act for the more eaſy and effectual Recovery of the Penalties and Forfeitures inflicted by the Acts of Parliament, relating to the Trade or Revenues of the* Britiſh *Colonies and Plantations in* America.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Action or Suit ſhall be commenced againſt any Perſon or Perſons for any Thing done in purſuance of this Act of Parliament, the Defendant or Defendants in ſuch Action or Suit may plead the General Iſſue, and give the ſaid Act and the Special Matter in Evidence, at any Trial to be had thereupon; and that the ſame was done in purſuance of and by the Authority of this Act: And if it ſhall appear ſo to have been done, the Jury ſhall find for the Defendant or Defendants; and if the Plaintiff ſhall be nonſuited, or diſcontinue his Action after the Defendant or Defendants ſhall have appeared, or if Judgment ſhall be given upon any Verdict or Demurrer againſt the Plaintiff, the Defendant or Defendants ſhall recover Treble Coſts, and have the like Remedy for the ſame, as Defendants have in other Caſes by Law.

LONDON, March 8.

No leſs than three publications, under the name of the CRISIS *have come under parliamentary enquiry; the firſt in the year 1714, written by Sir Richard Steele, a member of parliament, for which he was expelled the Houſe; and the two that were burnt yeſterday at the Royal Exchange.*

Yeſterday a great number of people aſſembled at noon in and about the 'Change, in order to ſee the miniſterial pamphlet, and the anti-miniſterial paper, both bearing the name of The CRISIS, *turn according to the ſentence of the Houſe of Lords. It was paſt twelve before the executioner came; he then brought a bundle of faggots, and carried them into the Exchange, where the mob ſeized them, and threw them about, 'till they broke one of the large lamps. At length Mr. Gates, the City Marſhal, arrived, and informed Jack Ketch that his duty of the day was to be performed in Cornhill, before the 'Change Gates. The hangman, and his greaſy ruggamuffins, immediately adjourned to the place of execution, and as ſoon as the faggots were lighted, and a clear circle was formed, by Mr. Gates's riding round and knocking down ſuch as he thought came too forward, (among whom was one of the Printer's journeyman, whoſe head he broke with his mace,) the Sheriffs walked up to the fire, and threw in the two libels, wrapped up in ſuch a manner, that for aught the ſpectators could diſcover, the matter burnt might be, "the King's moſt gracious ſpeech," "the Addreſſes of both Houſes of Parliament," or "the Biſhops humble Prayer for a day of faſting to be appointed, as an expiation of the ſins of the miniſtry." Whatever the packet conſiſted of, it was ſoon conſumed by the flames; and after the uſual entertainment of a London mob, of pelting with dead cats, rotten bides, potatoes, rotten cabbage, and other filth, the crowd diſperſed.*

March 9. Tueſday night a Cabinet Council was held at Lord Rochford's Office, ſince which it is reported, that none of the troops intended will be ſent to America, as by ſome late accounts from Gen. Gage, it is thought to be unneceſſary.

The French and Spaniards, under the appearance of a *Maſk*, are preparing for our entertainment an Old Farce called the Invaſion.

A wag reading an adverſiſement for thirty thouſand gallons of French Brandy, for the uſe of troops in America, pleaſantly remarked, that it was a very unfavourable Omen to the Miniſtry; for, ſays he, *Britiſh ſpirits* muſt certainly be very much *under proof* indeed, as to ſtand in need of being *raiſed* by the *French*.

The ſpirit of the Britiſh ſeamen is truly noble; the preſent *virtuous* Miniſtry are ſo convinced of this truth, that finding it impoſſible to procure volunteers for the expedition) deſtined againſt America, they are neceſſitated to have recourſe to art. The tars are invited to enter on board certain ſhips *bound to the Leeward Iſlands*; but it is thought that ſo paltry a deception will only prove an additional cauſe of diſguſt, and that ſo inglorious an expedition will requite preſs warrants before the fleet can be manned.

March 10. It is the fixed reſolution of government, *after the reduction of America* (for that is the Cabinet phraſe) to keep a ſtanding army in the principal provinces, to be from time to time recruited here. Another ſyſtem of police which is to be adopted, is to ſend out all the principal revenue officers from England.

Choice new STONE-LIME,
TO BE SOLD BY
Ebenezer Francis, of *Beverly*.

WM. and JOHN LAWSON,
Black and White-Smith,
BEG Leave to take this Method to inform the Public, that they now carry on their Buſineſs in the Shop formerly occupied by James Bath. William undertakes Gun-work, Jack-work, and all other Houſehold Smith-work. John undertakes Horſe-ſhoeing and Horſe-ſarrying in all its various Branches; alſo Coach and Chaiſe work. So that thoſe who are pleaſed to favour them with their Work, may depend upon having it done in the beſt and neateſt Manner, and ſpeedily executed.
N. B. They alſo make Edge Tools of all Sorts.

Iron Hollow WARE.
A general Aſſortment of Iron hollow Ware,
TO BE SOLD
At *Benjamin Andrews*'s Store,
Near Derby's Wharf.
Alſo Nova-Scotia Grindſtones, Anchors and Grapling, and a few Bags exceeding good Cotton Wool.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber, on the 13th Inſtant, at the Houſe of Mr. Thomas Bragg, in Andover, a black MARE, with a Saddle and Bridle, about 7 Years old, 13 Hands high, or upwards, a well ſet Mare, goes lame with her left fore Foot. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare, and return her to the Owner, or give Intelligence ſo that the Owner may have her again, ſhall be well rewarded for their Trouble.
N. B. Whoever ſhall diſcover the Thief or Thieves, ſo that he or they may be convicted and brought to condign Puniſhment, ſhall have Three Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid.
Andover, April 15. 1775. BENJAMIN FRYE.

DRUGS and MEDICINES.
Imported in the laſt Ships from LONDON, and to be SOLD by
JONATHAN WALDO,
At his Shop at the Sign of the Lion and Mortar, lately improved by Dr. KAST, next Door to *William Vans*, Eſq'rs, King-Street, Salem,
A Compleat and freſh Aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, Chemical and Galenical among which are the moſt famous patented Medicines, warrented genuine. Alſo moſt Kinds of Groceries, Painters Colours, Dye Stuffs. Alſo Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Brandy, Wine, Spirits of all Kinds, Varniſh. A few Tons of Logwood and Fuſtic wood, to be ſold cheap.
Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend upon having Medicines of the beſt Kinds, and on being waited on at all Times in the readieſt and moſt grateful Manner.
Town and Country Doctors may be ſupplied with all Kinds of Pots and Bottles; alſo Caſes of Inſtruments, &c.
Wanted an Apprentice to the Apothecary Buſineſs.—Apply as above.

ALL Perſons in this Town having Demands upon the Eſtate of Mr. BENJAMIN COATS, late of Boſton, deceaſed, are deſired to ſettle the ſame with EDWARD NORRIS, Attorney to the Adminiſtratrix of ſaid Eſtate, and all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment.
Salem, April 10, 1775.

To be LET or SOLD,
A Small FARM in Andover, containing 20 Acres, with a good Dwelling-Houſe, Barn and Shop, and a good Well of Water within 20 Feet of the Houſe; conſiſting Paſturing, Mowing and Tillage Land, with a good Orchard on the ſame; ſituated on the Road between the North Pariſh Meeting-Houſe, and Mr. Iſaac Blunt's, Innholder in Andover. Reaſonable Time will be given for Payment. For further Particulars inquire of ARCHELAUS BATCHELDER, in Danvers.

STOLEN out of a Barn at Reading, at the Tavern formerly occupied by Capt. John Swain, a black HORSE, about 6 Years old, about 14 Hands high, a large Star in his Forehead, his fore Top newly cut, goes a little lame with his near fore Foot. Whoever ſhall help the Subſcriber to him again, ſhall be well rewarded, and all neceſſary Charges paid by
Reading, April 3. 1775. JONATHAN FOSTER, jun.

JUST IMPORTED, in the Venus, from LONDON,
And to be SOLD by
W. P. BARTLETT,
At his Shop in Queen-Street, SALEM,
A freſh Aſſortment of GARDEN SEEDS,
VIZ.

Early golden Hotſpur Peas	Coſs Lettice
Early charlton ditto	Marble ditto
Ormonds ditto	Round ſpinnage
Large Marrowfats	Prickley ditto
Dwarf ditto	Red Beet
Spaniſh Moratres	Green ditto
Black-eyed ſugar Peas	White ditto
Crooked ſugar ditto	Upright Cellery
Ramshorns ditto	Solid ditto
White Rouncivals	White Muſtard
Blue Union Peas	Double Parſley
Early Liſbon Beans	Single ditto
Large windſor ditto	Aſparagus
Early white kidney ditto	Early Colliflower
Early yellow buſh ditto	Early battersea Cabbage
Speckled ditto	Early low Dutch ditto
White Spaniſh Onion	Early Yorkſhire ditto
Red Portugal ditto	Early ſugar-loaf ditto
Yellow Spaniſh ditto	Large winter and red Cabbage
Lemmon Carrot	Green and yellow curl'd Savoy
Orange ditto	Early prickley Cucumber
Purple ditto	Long green ditto
Beſt ſwelling Parſnip	Long Roman ditto
Early Dutch Turnip	Water Mellon. Muſk Mellon
Long French ditto	Double pot Marygold
Turnip Radiſh	Sweet Marjoram
Scarlet ditto	Summer Savory
Crimſon ditto	Winter ditto
Black Spaniſh ditto	Thyme
True teamsball Lettice	Mace, Hemp and Canary Seed
Head Lettice	Fowl Meadow
	Herd's Graſs and Clover.

ASSIZE of BREAD in SALEM.

	lb.	oz.	dr.
2-3ds of a Penny white Loaf	0	4	16
A Penny white Loaf	0	6	15
A Two-penny ditto	0	13	14
A Four penny ditto	1	11	12

† Reſolves of Congreſs, pa. 606. ‖ See Molaſſes act, pa. 9, vol. 2. — Revenue acts, the chief is. Sea act, pa. 735, Vol. 1. — on molaſ. pa. 9, vol. 2. ◊ ſee pa. 740, &c. ¶ ſee pa. 659. ? vee addreſs, pa. 710.) ſee index, under Congreſs (1) See index, under mer of war